

The Bloomfield Gazette.

Office, --- At the Post Office.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

PERSONAL.

"The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water, therefore leave off contention before it be meddled with."—Bible.

In our last week's issue we alluded to a rumor that another paper was to be brought out in Bloomfield. Our natural indignation found vent in a hearty word of depreciation which we have reason to believe was partially misinterpreted. Since then we have received printed "Announcement" of the paper over the names of J. R. McDivitt and S. M. Hallin; the contemplated journal to be called the "Record" and to appear on the 23d January.

We cherished a hope of being instrumental in establishing a high-toned journal in Bloomfield and Montclair; we have certainly laid the foundation and paved the way for it. Another year, as we believe, would have established it securely on a broad platform. But as we have no penchant for fruitless controversy, and feel that we cannot afford to compromise ourselves, or the best interests of our village, in the petty contests and inglorious rivalry that would probably arise, we deem it better to retire from the field which these ambitious young men are so anxious to cultivate.

In this decision we have been actuated wholly by disinterested motives. The peace and harmony of our town, the rapid development of its material interests, and the conservation of good morals and manners, are dearer to us than any aspirations we have indulged in connection with the establishment of our GAZETTE.

The proposed paper will need the earnest support of all Bloomfielders, and more besides, if it is to be a success. Therefore, whatever views we may entertain of the motives, manner, and time of its coming into being, we cannot forget our citizenship, and desire, for the sake of our town, to lay aside all inimical feelings, and offer no impediment to the prosperity of this new aspirant for public favor. We sincerely wish well to a local newspaper and will watch with interest for its future development and character.

One more number will complete our series.

Any communications for it should be sent in as early as convenient next week.

WM. P. LYON,
CHAS. M. DAVIS.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The influence of the Press, in the formation and direction of public sentiment, is obviously manifest and universally admitted. No product of human ingenuity and skill can compare with it in the measure of its force and in its undefined and illimitable extent. Its moral power may be deemed little less than omnipotent. When harmoniously co-operating for a specific end, it is irresistible. It is fitly called an engine of power, but who dare attempt to estimate its capacity. The possibility of accomplishing its designs has ceased to be a dubious question; the time only is problematical.

Archimedes challenged the admiration of the world when he put forth his bold hypothesis that, with a lever of sufficient extent and a suitable fulcrum, he could, with his right arm, move this terrestrial globe from its foundations. But the pen of the talented and accomplished journalist, without exacting such unattainable conditions, actually moves not only the physical but also the moral, the social and the political world.

How important, then, that the editorial corps should be composed of men of the right stamp; men of intelligent, discriminating minds; men of lofty and comprehensive thoughts; men of independent judgments and of clear heads; men of kind feelings and scrupulous consciences; men of firm purpose, of unflinching zeal in defense of the right and in conflict with wrong; men that are neither bigoted partisans, fawning sycophants, prejudiced egotists, nor impracticable imbeciles.

If such be, indeed, the requisite qualifications for an editor, it is strange that so few ever arrive at mediocrity even? Why wonder if sensible men shrink from the responsibility? What marvel, if of the many who have the temerity to undertake it, so very few succeed!

Of course, we cannot expect, and in truth almost never find, that rare combination of excellencies in any one man which we would regard such a desideratum in an editor. It is, therefore, fortunate that where so vast an interest is at stake, the lack in some is at least partially compensated for by the diversity of gifts and adaptation found in the corps-editorial collectively; so that the deficiency of one, or the wrong biases and hurtful influences generated in a certain quarter, are measurably thwarted, and perhaps repaired, by reacting causes in other directions.

To give practical exemplification of the above reflections, we invite attention to a few statistics. Among New York journals we name the *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Sun*, whose aggregate daily circulation is

not less than 800,000! Each copy is probably read by three or four individuals, which would justify the assumption that these journals serve one million of readers daily! Add the weekly and other issues of the same presses and their readers will be doubled. Two millions of individuals who look to these metropolitan journals for their daily and weekly supply of news and of reflections upon business and politics, morals and manners, and who from them receive impressions that give color to their sentiments and bias to their principles.

Do we overrate the influence of the editor? What other four men, be their position what it may, wield so potent a sceptre as that which these four editors sway over the willing minds of those twenty hundred thousand readers day by day? Let no one doubt that the bias which an editor gives to the views of the constant readers of his paper is decided and effectual. The trite adage, "like pastor like people," is more truly applicable and verified in the relation of an editor and his readers; more truly inasmuch as he addresses his readers not one day in seven, but everyday, and not through the auricular sense only, but also through the acuter and more impressive sense of sight.

Surely, then, ought parents to look well to the character and merits of the newspaper introduced into their families. For it is not to be regarded in the light of a casual visitor, or even of a temporary boarder, whose opinions may be tolerated, or rejected, but rather as an accredited and oracular member of the family whose introduction is attributable to his acknowledged competency to judge, advise, and teach. But the newspaper is not only a means of intelligence and an engine of mighty power in the body politic and social; it is exerting a vast influence in the development and training of the intellect of the land. Unhappily this view of the influence of the newspaper is not very gratifying. Its tendency, owing to the weak and ill-directed character of many of the journals of the day, is to enfeeble the mind and disqualify it for solid reading and valuable acquisitions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We take especial pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Peck's advertisement, in which he offers houses with all modern improvements for \$500 rent, and others at less price.

We are happy, also, to call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Strong, who is to open a large boarding-house in one of the most eligible locations in West End of Bloomfield, and only six minutes walk from the depot.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.—Passenger cars commenced running on this new road on the 1st January. Three trains are run daily each way between Montclair and Jersey City, stopping at Bloomfield and Newark, making good time and giving great satisfaction.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Christmas Legend on our fourth page came too late for our Christmas number. Its intrinsic merit will not fail, we think, to elicit high commendation. It does credit to the brain and heart of one of Bloomfield's most estimable young ladies.

BRIDGE WANTED.—A bridge over the canal at the foot of Beech street in Bloomfield is very much needed. It would afford a facility in reaching the Bloomfield station of the Midland Railroad to a large portion of our people, and would prove of the greatest convenience for other reasons.

We would call the attention of our readers to the articles from the *Newark Advertiser* and *Courier*, on the *State Geological Survey*, and the Lectures of Prof. G. H. Cook, State Geologist, President of the Agricultural College. Our citizens should be thoroughly acquainted with the character and state of this important work.

NAMES OF STREETS.—While we acknowledge the importance of this subject—our estimate of which we have clearly evinced—and wish to give every one an opportunity of being heard and of ventilating his views through the GAZETTE, we cannot see that a communication, received this week, signed "Old Boy About Town," presents anything new upon the subject, and our space does not admit of its insertion just now.

NEW DEPOT.—When in Bloomfield to have the new, elegant and spacious depot which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have so long encouraged us to expect. The present one is a disgrace to our town, and discreditable to the enlightened and liberal management of that road. Few lines of travel make better returns, we are confident, than the Bloomfield branch of that Railroad, and we think the Company will soon be convinced that they have trifled with this people too long.

NEWARK.—We would like to call attention to Jolley & Co.'s advertisement in another column. Many of our Bloomfield gentlemen have tested their varied and excellent stock, and their affable manners and gentlemanly dealing, with unqualified satisfaction.

In fact, we can confidently commend all our Newark advertisers, after a careful and impartial inspection of their stores and wares.

DICTIONARIES.—The readers of the GAZETTE have not failed to notice for several months past the advertisement of a Pocket

Dictionary, published by Ivison, Blake-man, Taylor & Co., N. Y. That little Lexicon ought to be in the hands of every boy in the country over twelve years of age. This distinguished house publish all the different styles of Webster's Dictionaries, from the quarto down to the pocket size.

The head of the house, by the way, has a special regard for our village, and is always happy to greet its citizens who call at his store.

HOME CELEBRITIES.

CLERICAL—THIRD PAPER.

There is in Rev. Mr. W.—the more and lower you know him, the more are you attracted to him. The more, we think in respect to either his public or private relations.

Mr. W. is a profound as a theologian and deep as a moralizer we are not able to say, for it has not been our lot to listen to any of his discourses which puzzled our brains to comprehend, or which taxed and wearied our attention to receive and enjoy. For ourselves, we confess that his simplicity and directness interest us; they take hold of our emotional nature. This characteristic has the important advantage that all his hearers are interested listeners. Each one—whether of deep, or shallow capacity, of mature, or youthful understanding—is apt to regard himself as personally addressed and as individually concerned in the message then and there delivered.

It may be that those who hear Mr. W. more frequently get, sometimes, the "strong meat" of doctrines, of "divine sovereignty and eternal decrees," perchance; and argumentative discourse necessary to prove, convince and establish wavering ones, for which the doctor's theological training well qualify him. But we still think his observation has taught him that it is not so much conviction of the understanding which men lack as it is a rousing sympathy that moves the heart, the desires, the will. His experience has led him to see that men's hearts are not open and responsive to words which are the mere exponents of theories and abstractions, but of such as spring from the speaker's heart when it is all aglow with loving sympathy, fervent interest and a holy ambition to win and save souls.

Hence his theme is more probably found in those passages which show Christ as the Divine Teacher, as the Atoning Sacrifice, as the gracious Mediator, and as the righteous Judge.

Mr. W.'s manner, as a public speaker, though not oratorical, has a quality which attracts and impresses. It carries with it the force of personal interest and conviction. His voice is not monotonous nor sickly, but manly.

Of his personal attributes we have been impressed with a seeming inconsistency. In public meetings, out of his own congregation, he is retiring and modest almost to a fault. He shrinks from a part requiring extemporaneous presentation of his topic, though we think there is no clergyman in the village more ready with ideas and illustration than he. But in society and elsewhere his *suaviter in modo*, his heart-felt courtesy and his sincere goodwill urge his advances in person and speech to make every one feel at home in his presence.

Mr. W. certainly has the tact to gather many friends and make, we should think, no enemies. His position on the various questions of public importance and social interest can hardly be doubted, though, as far as we can judge, they are not so decided and pronounced as to be a power in our community.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

PORT ORAM, Jan. 2d, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A new industry, which has sprung up within the last few years in this country, and within a few months directly under our own observation, is that of the gold and silver reduction. A short time ago a man was thought a fanatic for proposing to erect large works for this purpose, while now we were scarcely surprised at the rapid progress already made in its developments. Formerly most of our argenteous ores were made to pass through a rough process of stamping, milling and smelting, whereby many of the comparatively valueless materials, such as rock, sulphur, etc., was removed, and a made or species of bullion, made up of gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic, antimony, part of the sulphur of the ore, and other base metals in lesser proportions, was obtained.

In this form it was sent to the Great Britain Reduction Works, located at Swansea, since nothing of this character had, as yet, been established in America. Here it was treated and the gold and silver parted from the base metals, the value of the latter more than compensating for the cost of transportation from the United States and subsequent separation. In this manner much money was annually lost to the country, and the expense of transportation upon so much comparatively waste material, besides the consequent delays in receiving returns from funds invested in the latter more than compensating for the cost of transportation from the United States and subsequent separation.

When working under good conditions, their united maximum capacity will not be less than three hundred tons (300) per day. When we estimate that the bullion varies in value from one hundred (\$100) to one thousand (\$1,000) per ton, and that the companies are forced to pay cash for stock, which often does not reach its destination under thirty (30) days, compelling them constantly to carry a balance against them of from (\$500,000) nine hundred thousand, to nine million (\$9,000,000)

dollars, we begin to realize a little of the vastness of the undertaking. The profits are, however, correspondingly as great, being all the way from (30 to 250) twenty per cent. up to two hundred and fifty. Some Bloomfield people will be surprised to learn that Works of the above description are located right in their midst, in fact that they occupy the buildings of the Montgomery Print Works, lately owned by Mr. which have been enlarged to suit the Adams convenience of the new industry. We will shortly give an epitome of the *modus operandi*, which we think will be of more interest to your readers.

F. H. McDOWELL.

BLOOMFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In giving the enumeration of town, church, and school organizations in your excellent paper of last week, you make some omissions in your Bloomfield list that should not pass unnoticed.

Our public free schools have a large place in the hearts of our citizens, as the large expenditure in our new school building abundantly attest, and the increasing readiness to supply all needed means for efficient service therein, give additional proof of the great and growing interest taken in our own public schools.

An important omission, therefore, in giving the public information of school matters will hardly be lightly excused. You must have seen that a High School department has recently been organized, and a second male teacher, Mr. Everett S. Stockpole, A. M., added to our corps of instructors. And I am informed it is the purpose of the Trustees (allow me to say, let it should be inferred from the omission to mention them in the list referred to, that our schools are not without guardianship, we have a Board of School Trustees) to make this department all that its name indicates—a school where the youth of our village may pursue the higher branches of an English education, and also the classics in a full preparatory course for entering College. It is not necessary now, therefore, for parents to send their children to Newark or elsewhere to find a good school in which to pursue the more advanced studies. The solicited experienced by some in sending their children away to other towns by cars, less accidents occur or harm befall them, or the more to be feared injury to character from evil associates in the absence of wholesome home restraints, need be felt no longer, as we have in our own midst as good a school as can be found elsewhere.

Allow me to say further that, in giving the names of teachers in a central primary school, you omitted the names of Mrs. M. F. Stow and Miss Irene Henson, making, in all our schools, two male and thirteen female teachers.

P. W. E.

MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

BOOK STORE.—Our Montclair people ought to be proud of their little gem of a book store on Fullerton avenue. Every want in the line of stationery can be promptly supplied there by Mr. Madison, the courteous proprietor.

DENTISTRY.—It must be very satisfactory to be able to secure the ministrations of dentistry in ones own town. We are happy to learn that Dr. Inness, by his affable manners, his large experience, and his accurate knowledge of his art, has removed the necessity for any one going to the city for service in this line.

SLEIGHING.—This winter will be long remembered for the spell of sleighing Montclair has rejoiced in. The swift cutters and the merry sleigh-bells have had a lively time of it for more than two weeks continuously. The sleighing could not have been better.

Religious Organizations.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D.D., Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. James Ayars, Pastor.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. James L. Maxwell, Rector.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. A. H. Bradford, Pastor.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. B. Harrison, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Titus Joslin, Pastor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Trustees—Geo. H. Francis, President; Thomas Porter, Joseph H. Richards, William Jacobus, J. J. H. Love, M.D., Principal, John P. Gross, A.M.; Miss Lucy M. Brown, first assistant High School; Miss Henrietta Boyce, first Assistant Grammar School; Miss Belle Boyce, second assistant; Miss Stella Boyce, third assistant; Miss Abbie M. Dunn, first assistant in Primary School; Miss Adele Traak, second assistant; Mrs. Sarah J. Churchill, Teacher Vocal Music.

Town Officers.—D. V. Harrison, Chairman; Edmund Williams, Alfred Taylor, Aaron Sigler, J. J. H. Love.

Town Clerk—Chas. O. Sanford.

Collector—E. C. Fuller.

Assessor—A. E. Van Gieson.

Board Commissioners—Nathan T. Porter, Chairman; Samuel Holmes, J. C. Brantigan, H. B. Littel, Thos. G. Van Ruyper.

BLOOMFIELD LOCAL.

NEW BUILDING.—There is a good deal of building going on now in Bloomfield in different sections of the town. The largest part is a West End. This section of the town is a most desirable one, and, being elevated, is distinguished for its salubrity and its commanding views overlooking the country eastward and southward to the heights bordering the Hudson River. There are a number of fine houses here, completed last summer, most slightly located, and within easy walking distance of two depots, now ready for occupancy. Others of smaller dimensions are in advanced progress. Some of these are offered for sale, some would be rented. Now is the time for New Yorkers and others to secure a Country Home with all city conveniences and privileges, with ample grounds, fine air, choice society, ready access. Inquire of any of the real estate agents whose address will be found in our advertising columns.

PANISH MEETING.—The annual parish meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held in their lecture room on Monday evening

next. Election of Trustees and other business. Other business may include a consideration of the former condition of the parsonage and parsonage lot, which some persons take the liberty of thinking is rather discreditable to that large and efficient church. It may also occur to some that the subject of sheds for poor horses (and fat horses, too, for that matter) will properly come up under this order of business.

HATS.—It should be known to the gentlemen of our village that Mr. W. S. Hanley, the experienced hatter on Bloomfield avenue, will make over their old style hats in fashionable shape as good as new, at half the price of new. We have proved it to our complete satisfaction.

GERMAN CHURCH.—This church enjoyed an unusually interesting occasion last Sabbath. The church was filled to its utmost capacity to witness the admission to membership, by Confirmation, of twenty-two on profession of their faith. The excellent pastor is to be congratulated on this fruit of his assiduous and prayerful labors. May God bless that church more and more, and pour out His Spirit on all our churches!

BEAUTY.—"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." Who can fully describe the exquisitely gorgeous scene nature exhibited to our admiring vision last Sunday? The trees were everywhere beautifully draped with fanciful forms of icicles, and the fences on the roadside fringed with the same in perfect regularity. "Central avenue," and some other streets, presented a complete and lovely fairy scene, as the trees on either side, bowed by the weight of the frozen raiment till their branches met, formed an arch of beauty not to be forgotten.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ATTENTION! MARINERS, BOATMEN AND OTHERS.

Proposals are solicited for equipping and maintaining a ferry in the township of Bloomfield, at the point known as Bloomfield Centre.

To consist of one flat-bottomed scow, to be well found, well bound and sound, so as to resist collisions with passing craft, also a false keel and rudder to resist concussion against the hard pan when the water is less than half a fathom deep (as it frequently is).

Dimensions must be large enough to contain at least six passengers, besides bowman, steersman and small boy to bale. It must also have patent-biased floating gangways at each end, to admit easy ingress and egress to hand sleds, grates and small, and perambulators both three and four-wheeled. The crew will be required to be on duty (fixing the watches to suit their own convenience) from 6 A. M. till 9:30 P. M., after which time the boat must be left securely moored, stem and stern, at the foot of Gardner's Bluff, and a clear, bright red bi-mane light left burning.

Travelers village bound after ferry hours, are warned to take a course east by south-easterly, which will bring them safe to Arch-deacon's, where they will find a safe harbor for the night. It may be well to state that there has been considerable difference of opinion before the aforesaid conclusion was arrived at. Some favored the erection of a bridge at this point, but inasmuch as it was feared it might interfere with the navigation and as there are too many bridges in the township already, and as the cost of maintaining the ferry will only fall on those who have occasion to use it, the ferry carried the day.

Proposals to receive attention, must be addressed for one week to the undersigned.

CAPT. CUTLER, Bloomfield.

January 7, 1873.

"THE COMFORTABLE" IN ENGLAND.

COUNTING heads of families, it is less than 60,000. And this number is not guessed, but determined by statistics. The standard adopted is the payment of £120, or \$600, house rent. A return has been made by direction of the British Parliament, county by county, and borough by borough, of the assessed rental of all houses. Of this return the *Spectator* says: "We have gone through this list with much care, and well aware as we were of the singular distribution of wealth in Great Britain, we confess to be somewhat taken back at the number of the really comfortable. In this land of millions and princes, it is under 1½ per cent. of the population. Looking abroad over the whole surface of Great Britain, it may, we think, fairly be alleged that the man who permanently occupies a house assessed to the house-tax at more than £100 a year—that is, worth more than £120 a year rent—belongs to the class of the comfortable, is out of the class of the anxious, intends to give his children the benefit of good education, has more than enough to eat and drink, and can contemplate a holiday without any sickening feeling of despair. That assessment implies in London a house costing for rent, taxes, repairs, and water-rate, which, be it remembered, is compulsory, at least £175 a year, and an income of not less than £800; and in the country an outlay of £150, and an income of at least £600."

If these figures are correct, they show a horrible condition of the people of England. Other facts help to confirm the return of "comfortables." There are, in all England, 4,000,000 families. Of these 150,000 pay from £50 to £100 house rent; 300,000 from £20 to £50, and 300,000 pay over £20, but less than £30. This would make 710,000 families fairly above poverty, and 3,290,000 families below that line. The poverty-stricken represent, therefore, five-sixths of the population. When we consider that England is enormously rich, the richest country in the world in accumulated capital, the unequal distribution of wealth shown by these figures is fearful to contemplate. It would make almost any other people rise up in a storm of revolution, and sweep away pri-mogeniture, with class privileges of every kind. Unfortunately, the middle class

English are worshippers of aristocracy, suffer themselves to be patronized by it, and so uphold the present vicious system of society. It cannot be so forever. The drudges of England, who toil from the beginning to the end of life without hope, will some day be asking why there is no hope in this world for them. Privilege will not always lord it over the common people. Happily, the English are wisely adjusting their social system to the demands of modern life; much of prescription has gone, and the rest will some day follow.

NEW JERSEY-DO.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—One of the most efficient organizations for the improvement of New Jersey, is that of the Geological Survey, under the direction of Dr. George H. Cook, State Geologist, who has been, and still is, untiring in his efforts for the public weal. His plan for draining the flooded lands along the Passaic River and tributaries, is one in which the inhabitants of a considerable portion of this county are directly interested—and, in fact, the whole county will be benefited by the prosecution of the work, in the increased taxable value that will be added to it; and the same may be said of our neighboring county of Morris. The drainage law passed two years since was carefully drawn by Judge Bradley—now of the United States Supreme Court—at that time one of the managers of the Survey, and its passage greatly facilitated by the efforts of our public-spirited townsman, William M. Foran, Esq., also one of the managers. Since that time it has passed the closest scrutiny of the judges of our Supreme Court, and was by them pronounced constitutional at their last term, when they appointed Messrs. Aaron Robertson and George W. Howell of Morris, and Martin J. Ryerson of Passaic, Commissioners to carry out the plans of Professor Cook which had already been adopted by the managers. Their appointment gives general satisfaction, and as they constitute a board peculiarly adapted to the work, we trust they will accept the positions, and that the work may soon be commenced. The proposed plan of drainage includes the lowering of the reef and dam at Little Falls, which will be of incalculable value to the fifteen thousand acres of flooded lands above, as well as to the inhabitants of an area of fifty square miles, who are interested in a sanitary point of view.

Many plans have heretofore been proposed for accomplishing the same end, but none of them have been so satisfactory to all parties concerned; as this strikes at the very root of the difficulty, we trust it will be prosecuted with vigor, and that without delay. —*Newark Courier*.

MORRIS COUNTY ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL LECTURE.—The Annual Agricultural Lecture for Morris County was delivered at Troy school-house on Friday, 20th ult., by Prof. George H. Cook, of the State Agricultural College, to a small though appreciative audience, who, at its close, passed a resolution of thanks, and pronounced it the ablest effort of the kind to which they had ever listened. Unfortunately, few realize the value of Dr. Cook's labors both as State Geologist and head of our Agricultural College. He has spent much time in delivering these lectures (which are thoroughly practical as well as scientific) in the different counties of the State, but in some sections, so little interest is manifested that we fear they will be discontinued, though it is to be hoped that they will not, and that the Legislature will at its coming session make suitable appropriations for their continuance, and the conducting of experiments at the State Farm which have hitherto proved so successful and instructive. —*Newark Advertiser*.

STATISTICAL.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

At present American Presbyterianism is cleft into a large number of separate divisions, which, in 1867, reported the following membership:

1. Old School Presbyterians	222,555
2. New School Presbyterians	154,897
3. Southern Presbyterians	76,949
4. United Presbyterians	65,413
5. Cumberland Presbyterians	120,000
6. Synod of Reformed Presbyterians	5,821
7. General Synod of Reformed Presbyterians	8,467
8. Associate Synod of North America	1,001
9. Associate Reformed Synod of New York	1,631
10. Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, South, (about)	7,000
11. Independent Presbyterian Church (about)	10,000

The total number in all the Presbyterian bodies above enumerated is about 750,000. To this number of Presbyterian churches may, however, properly be added the Reformed Church (formerly called the Dutch Reformed Church) and the German Reformed Church, together having over 100,000 members, which, though lacking the Presbyterian name, are agreed with the Presbyterian bodies in their distinctive views of Church Constitution, and therefore truly belong to the Presbyterian family. Altogether, therefore, the Presbyterian family of churches represents a membership of over 900,000, ranking among the Protestant churches of the country next to the Methodists and Baptists.

DIED.

BARNETT.—At Bloomfield on Jan. 6, Alice Townsend, daughter of James R. and Sarah A. Barnett, aged 13 years. Funeral from residence of parents on Thursday, 9th, at half past one P. M.

SUPERINTENDENT Walker, of the Central Bureau, recommends the taking of an immediate census for 1875.

TAX HOUSE Post-office Committee has agreed to recommend the extension of the letter-carrier system to all cities of 20,000 population.

A MOVEMENT is again being made to create a confederation of the five republics of Central America, with a form of government similar to that of the United States.

OUR CANTATA.

And in every, Oh, my Father!
Slumbers deep a—Here, my child.

Death comes not to the living soul,
Nor age to the loving heart.—*Phoebe Carey*

Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how weak a thing is man.

Duty is joy, there is no joy beside,
Life hath no meaning till this truth we know.

By death comes life, by loss comes gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.
—*Taylor*.

And this praise for man, or for hero
The best we're in, sooth
That his heart, through life's peril and conflict
Hath kept its first truth!—*Carey*.

There is no sorrow, no pain in life,
But brings from its anguish something sweet
Past the long hours of weary strife—
Come victory, with the mow feet.

Lead me into the way—
Where I can serve Thee most,
And let me know, that day by day
My will in Thine is lost.—*Taylor*.

God knows where the melodies of our
natures lie, and what discipline is necessary to call them forth. He knows what keys in the human soul to touch, in order to draw out its sweeter and more perfect harmonies.

All trials are sent for two ends: that we may be better acquainted with the Lord Jesus and our own hearts.

Our lives will be tested not by our success, but by our fidelity.

The most precious of all possessions is power over ourselves, power to follow our own convictions, however resisted by menace and scorn, the power of calm reliance in times of darkness and storms.—*Becher*.

Our love to Jesus will not be a live, warm love, until we are close enough to Him to feel His great, warm, loving heart beating against ours.

Earth's cares are comforts, and we are wretched till we make them so.—*Old English Writer*.

Christ is always manifest in the life of each individual believer. He cannot be hid wherever that life may be spent. So our Father knows where to place each child of His so that his light may shine the brightest.

Remember the most I can get out of my life is—for others, usefulness; for myself, its discipline.

BLOOMFIELD.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Judge of Election—Charles M. Davis.
Assessor—Joseph K. Oakes